

Suppositories

SUPPOSITORIES.

RECTAL.

VAGINAL.

NASAL.

AURAL.

URETHRAL.

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

Manufacturing Chemists,

PHILADELPHIA.



Wyeth's Liquid Malt Extract.

*Containing all the Nutrient Properties of Malt, with the
least possible amount of Alcohol.*

Fermented liquids prepared from malted grain, have been in use from the earliest times, and have always been highly prized for their strengthening and nutritive properties. Hitherto, however, the large amount of alcohol in proportion to nutritious matter contained in the malt liquors of commerce, has been a serious objection to their use, in many of the various forms of dyspeptic maladies, resulting from mal-nutrition, for which malt preparations are peculiarly adapted.

Recognizing this fact, we have after numerous experiments, succeeded in preparing a liquid malt extract, possessing all the advantages of malt liquors, while it is not open to the objections, so frequently and justly urged against their use.

It is especially adapted for administration to nursing mothers, and children, to patients suffering from nervous exhaustion, chilliness, etc., and, particularly, to those unable to digest starchy food.

The diastase contained in our preparation of malt, renders such food immediately soluble, by converting the starch into malt-sugar and dextrine, in which form they can be readily assimilated by the system, thus *creating* animal heat, and aiding the formation of fat.

Probably, its greatest value is, as a beverage, during lactation, as it not only supplies strength, to meet the unusual demands upon the system at that time, but improves the quality of the milk, by increasing the amount of sugar and phosphates, nourishing the infant and sustaining the mother at the same time.

In cases of consumptive tendencies, and in the latter stages of phthisis, it will be found to improve the appetite, and promote the assimilation of carbonaceous food, supplying the waste of elementary matter, fortifying the system, and enabling it to better resist the undermining effects of the disease. It also acts as a roborant in all cases of debility, and is the most valuable addition to the tonic and restorative treatment required in convalescence.

Physicians will find, in many cases where Cod Liver Oil and Cream are inadmissible from want of digestive power, that the most susceptible patient can tolerate both, when given in conjunction with this liquid malt, if administered in small doses, gradually increased, as the tone of the stomach is strengthened.

As it contains less than four per cent. of alcohol, it can be given to invalids-children, etc., without danger of secondary depressant effect, so frequently experienced from the administration of spirituous remedies; the ordinary dose of a wine, glassful representing less than forty grains of alcohol, and over one hundred and twenty-five grains of nutritious extractive matter, rich in diastase, preserved by our peculiar process of preparation; while in the malt-liquors, it is rendered inert by the boiling, to which they are subjected during manufacture.

We claim that our Liquid Malt Extract will be found to contain all the nutritive virtues of the best malt-liquors, in a higher degree than any of the largely sold liquid malts, with which we have compared it, while it is free from the stimulating effect, which invariably follows their administration.

Price, per dozen bottles, \$3.00.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

CHEMISTS,

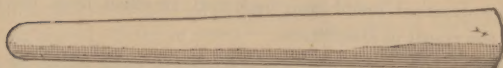
PHILADELPHIA.



SUPPOSITORIES.



URETHRAL.



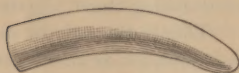
URETHRAL.



NASAL.



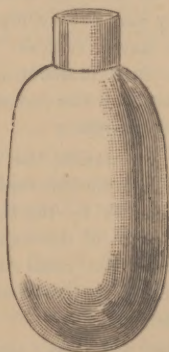
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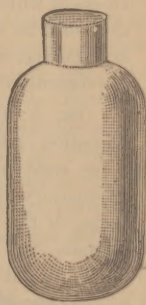
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AURAL.



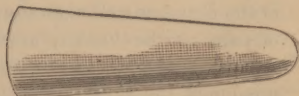
VAGINAL.



VAGINAL.



RECTAL.



RECTAL.

ACTUAL SIZES.

THE extension of local methods in the treatment of diseases, both of systemic and local character, is a distinctive feature of modern therapeutics. This particular development received its chief stimulus from those pathological doctrines, which maintained the local character of most diseases, and of many which had long been held to rest on a constitutional basis.

In this development of local methods, the use of suppositories has grown *pari passu* with the necessities of practical therapeutics. We are convinced by multiplied evidence, that this mode of applying remedies is capable of immense extension as its advantages and utility are perceived. Suppositories satisfy all the requirements of a suitable topical method. They are neat, convenient, and efficient. They can be readily adapted to the various canals and outlets, so situated as to be reached by local or topical means, and their use, as a rule, can be accomplished by the patient without skilled assistance.

Suppositories may be prepared for a merely local action; for systemic effects; and for a combination of the two. They are especially efficient locally, as compared with solutions, in that the action may be maintained at a uniform rate, for a sufficient time. As compared with remedies, which introduced into the stomach, act after absorption, they have the advantage of a local impression in addition to the systemic effects. Thus, in the treatment of a nasal catarrh, the suppository employed for this purpose, may have a local action on the diseased membrane, and, also, an effect from the constitutional impression, the result of absorption.

The effects of suppositories comprehend a wide range of actions. As regards the local, they may be anodyne, antiseptic, alterant and astringent. As regards the systemic, they may be so compounded as to produce all of the effects of which medicaments may be capable. The most superficial examination suffices to demonstrate their multiform applicability, and their value as remedial agents. To indicate the range of their uses, it will be most convenient to classify them in groups:

1st. ANODYNE.—In many instances, the stomach is either intolerant of narcotics, or the patient has an invincible repugnance to taking them. Again, many anodynes act more efficiently by the rectum. This is the rule in inflammatory and painful affections of the abdominal organs, for as all of the veins of the abdomen—except the renal—unite to form the portal, it is obvious that a local, as well as, a systemic action is obtained from diffusible anodynes put into the rectum.

As the phenomenon called *pain*, has a complex mechanism, the remedies employed to relieve it, are more effective when they act upon the periphery of the nerve, as well as on the centre of conscious impressions. The mechanism of pain may be thus explained: The first element is, the irritation of the end organs (peripheral expansion) or trunk of the nerve affected; 2, the transmission of the impulse, thus originating to the centre where it is translated into consciousness; 3, the perception of the pain-sense, and 4, its reference outwardly to the point of origin, or to the periphery. An anodyne suppository may act on the place of origin, on the lines of transmission, and on the centre of consciousness of the pain sense. An anodyne by the stomach, only acts on the last mentioned—on the centre of consciousness.

As by combination, the efficiency of anodynes is increased, the defects of one supplied by the action of another, in preparing anodyne suppositories they may be made to contain various agents. Amongst the most useful of these are formulæ, having the constituents indicated in the anodyne group.

2nd. HYPNOTIC.—As a rule, hypnotics act more favorably when administered by the rectum, and the most convenient form for administration, is the suppository. The practitioner has a large list from which to select. Some are prepared with, and others without opium or morphine. When pain is the cause of wakefulness, no substitute for opium exists. When spasm is the source of pain—as, for example, after-pains—chloral becomes the most useful agent. The combination of opium and chloral, is peculiarly efficient, but as they aid each others action, especially on the respiratory centre, their conjoint administration requires prudence. The addition of belladonna, confers on the combination of chloral and morphine, increased powers, whilst it lessens the danger of cardiac and respiratory depression. The whole constitutes an hypnotic and analgesic combination of remarkable efficiency, and is unequalled as a means of relief in cases of pain and wakefulness combined especially when the former is the cause of the latter.

The other hypnotic combinations, are intended for wakefulness in cases in which opium and chloral are contra-indicated, either in consequence of the nature of their powers, or of idiosyncrasy on the part of the patient. They may prove of signal utility in cases of the insomnia of nervous affections and insanity, and the lack of cerebral repose in acute diseases. We may mention in illustration of the latter condition, the use of the hypnotic combination, No. 60, composed of chloral, monobromide of camphor, and hyoscyamine, in the delirium and wakefulness of acute pneumonia.

The rectal suppository is advised in all cases, requiring the anodyne and hypnotic combinations—even in pelvic pain, and inflammation involving the uterus and its appendages. For whilst absorption by the rectum, may be as active as by the stomach—in the case of some remedies, more so—by the vaginal mucous membrane which closely approaches in structure the common integument, it is less so. In general, for the multiform applications of anodynes and hypnotics, rectal suppositories are to be used. Exceptions to this rule will be indicated hereafter. For applications to other mucous surfaces—to the vagina, urethra, nares, fauces, auditory canal, etc., various Antiseptic, Alterant, and Astringent suppositories are required.

The part acted by minute organisms—microbes, mörbific germs—in the production of diseases, is so important that topical applications containing antiseptics, are amongst the most valuable remedial measures. Especially in catarrhal affections, common and specific, of the vagina, urethra and nares, do we find antiseptic and astringent suppositories unequalled in curative value. The advantages which they possess over solutions and other liquid preparations are—facility of application, thoroughness and continuity of action.

The foregoing statements, general in character, regarding the therapeutical value of suppositories, will serve to indicate the conditions requiring them. To these special applications, we now direct attention. Pursuing the subject in the same order, we will commence with the anodyne and hypnotic groups of remedial agents, which may be applied with the best results in the form of suppositories.

In the various cerebral diseases requiring hypnotics and anodynes, the stomach is often in such an irritable condition as to be unable to retain remedies. Quite irrespective of the state of the stomach, however, suppositories may be preferable. In acute meningitis, acute mania, maniacal delirium, and delirium tremens, the stomach is either so irritable as to reject medicines, or absorption by it of medicaments is so delayed or imperfect, as to render their actions uncertain, or the patient is in a mental condition which precludes swallowing. The hypodermic use of hypnotics and anodynes, has been so often followed by disastrous over-action, or subsequently dangerous depression, that this mode of giving these remedies, is embarrassed by apprehensions of calamity in some form; hence, the comfort and safety of rectal suppositories, which will accomplish the same objects without the danger of sudden, excessive action, or after failure of vital organs. Furthermore in these acute affections, the powers of life need support in the only mode in which it can be effectually rendered—by suitable nutriment. The stomach is already in a condition which interferes seriously with assimilation. When to this condition of the organs, is added the depressing effects of the usual anodyne and narcotic medicines—their impression on the end-organs of the nerves of the mucous membrane—it may be readily conceived how necessary it is to employ medicaments free from these serious consequences. By means of the hypnotic and anodyne combinations, represented in the formulæ of the two groups, or other desired combinations, administered by the rectum twice or thrice a day, the best effects of which these remedies are capable, are produced, without any of the hindrances and ill-results with which their stomachal use is attended. Abundant clinical experience has now demonstrated that chloral, especially, is far safer and more efficient by the rectum than by the stomach. If not so conspicuously better in action by the same channel, opium, at least to some extent, acts more kindly, whilst its positively depressing effect on the nerves of the stomach, and consequent interference with digestion, is thereby avoided. One of the great advantages possessed by the rectal suppositories, in the acute affections above mentioned, is the manner in which the force potential in the remedies thus used, is rendered actual. The force is not liberated suddenly, as when the hypodermic injection is practised, and expiring as suddenly as given out, but is evenly and continuously evolved maintaining a uniform effect.

In that large and important group of diseases, in which wakefulness is due to pain or spasm, or both combined, the rectal use of some of the anodyne and hypnotic combinations offers us the best resource available. Neuralgia, from affections of nerves, and from functional disturbance of some organ, as ovarian neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, etc.; the pain of inflammation of a serous membrane, as pleuritis and peritonitis; the pain caused by the passage of a calculus, as hepatic and renal colic, are all conditions in which the rectal suppository is most efficient. Of all of these various states thus relieved, the best results are had from rectal suppositories in abdominal and pelvic pain, inflammation and spasm. Even in the affections strictly limited to the uterus and its appendages, of a painful and inflammatory character, rectal suppositories are greatly more efficient than vaginal. On the other hand, mere local lesions

of the vaginal and uterine mucous membrane, requiring astringent or antiseptic medication, are best treated by suppositories applied to the affected part.

Probably, the most important suppositories, are those for the local treatment of aural, nasal, faucial, rectal, urethral and vaginal affections.

AURAL.--The aural suppository is adapted to the shape of the canal, and can be antiseptic, astringent, and anodyne as required. The formulæ include the usual remedies for these purposes and are adapted to the treatment of otorrhœa, polypi, eczema, etc. The anodyne combinations, relieve the pain of merely neuralgic affections, and inflammatory troubles involving the middle and internal ear.

In the application of aural suppositories, the auditory canal is gently wiped dry with the cotton wrapped probe, the suppository is then carefully inserted, and is kept in place by maintaining the head in a suitable position, or by a plug of cotton, to which a cord may be attached to insure its easy withdrawal.

The superiority of such an application over ordinary methods is quite obvious. All the world knows the dangers accompanying the use of the syringe, —except in skilled hands. Lotions and ointments now so much used, do not have the thoroughness and continuity of action, so desirable in the various affections of the auditory canals.

NASAL.—What is true of aural, is equally, even in a higher degree, true of nasal affections. In the nasal passages, more than in any other cavities and outlets of the body, are deposited morbid germs, the pollen of plants and other noxious substances, contained in the respired air. In accordance with the general law of etiology, the nasal mucous membrane, being most taxed in the performance of its functions, is most ready to yield to morbid actions. It is both the point of reception of disease-producing materials, and the seat of localised morbid processes. Through the fifth nerve and its nucleus, the nasal mucous membrane has wide-spread associations, with various organs, and is a link in the chain of numerous reflex disturbances. Nasal suppositories offer an admirable resource in the treatment of various local and sytemic affections. Catarrh, acute and chronic, ulceration, catarrhal and specific, polypus, asthma, hay-fever, etc., are the most common of these.

To get the best effects from nasal suppositories, the position of the patient must be such as to permit the medicament to come in contact with the affected mucous membrane. When the suppository is placed in the anterior nares, the head should be inclined backward, the face uppermost, so that as the composition melts, the materials flow over the whole surface;—when the mucous is thick, tenacious, and adheres, a preliminary washing of the surface may be useful. With the douche, or post-nasal syringe, the passage can be cleansed with water containing some salt, or sal ammoniac. The nasal douche is responsible for many cases of middle-ear disease and impaired hearing, and the post-nasal syringe, though far less dangerous, has done much mischief. The rhinologists, by topical methods in their own hands, avoid the evils wrought by the instruments above named, but it is obvious that treatment at their

hands involves expense and time. By means of properly prepared suppositories, the agents found most effective in the treatment of diseases of the nasal passages, can be applied by the patient with but occasional skilled assistance. After the suppository has had time to act on the mucous membrane, and before another one is introduced, tepid salt-solution can be used to cleanse the surface.

VAGINAL.—It has already been pointed out that, in the treatment of pelvic pain and inflammation, of conditions of disease which can be reached only by medicaments after absorption—rectal suppositories are required. The vaginal mucous membrane does not have the structure to permit adequate absorption of medicaments applied to it. However, in morbid states of the vaginal and uterine mucous membrane, suppositories perform a function which cannot be executed by any other form of topical application. The remedies applied to the vaginal mucous membrane may be antiseptic or germicide, astringent, alterative and anodyne. For specific catarrh, those suppositories containing corrosive sublimate, iodoform, the antiseptic oils, are especially effective. For simple catarrh, those containing tannin and iodoform, bismuth and tannin, hydrastis, boracic acid, benzoic acid, copaiba, etc., will be found useful.

Before the suppository is placed in position, a hot water, or hot salt solution douche should be taken, and also several hours after it has been introduced, allowing time for thorough action of the medicaments, the vaginal canal should be well irrigated. By this means, a clear surface is presented for the unobstructed action of the remedies used, and the products of their action removed.

URETHRAL.—The chief obstacle to the successful treatment of urethral affections, has been in the attempts to reach the affected surface. Before the advent of the modern topical methods, the only route available was by the stomach, through the kidneys, into the urine; and the remedies found most useful belonged to a group of which Copaiba was the representative. When the local origin and clinical characteristics of gonorrhoea came to be understood, topical treatment assumed greater importance, until at present the old stomachal remedies are but little used. Various kinds of medicated injections constitute the chief resources of the practical therapist, in the management of the various forms of urethritis, simple and specific. The obvious hindrances to the successful use of injections, consist in the uncertainty as to the precise seat of the morbid action, in the complicated structure of the parts, in the protection to pathogenic organisms, afforded by the folds and crypts of the mucous membrane, and in the transient, fugitive impression, made on the disease by solutions injected. Properly prepared suppositories obviate these hindrances for the most part, and successfully combat the local morbid process.

For specific urethritis or gonorrhoea, those suppositories containing the most active germicides are the most efficient—*i. e.*, corrosive sublimate, iodoform, resorcin, thymol, etc. When we have to deal with a simple catarrhal process, tannin, iodotannin, iodoform and hydrastis, are examples of remedies which have a curative action. To achieve good results, it is essential that the

medicament come in contact with the diseased part, and every microbe. The cylindrical suppository should be pushed down the canal, until it rests in the diseased area, where it should remain undisturbed until it has entirely melted. Both before and after the introduction of the suppository, the urethra may be washed out with warm water, or warm salt-solution. The suppository and its remains should not be disturbed until all the effects of which it is capable, are accomplished.

FORMS.—The size and shape of suppositories are determined by the nature of the cavity to which applied. The doses of the medicaments are fixed by their character. Thus, remedies capable of absorption, as morphine and corrosive sublimate, must be apportioned as for stomachal administration, and those acting only locally, may be used in any quantity up to the capacity of the suppository.

The period of their administration is determined by the character of the medicament, and the nature of the case. As a rule, two or three times a day will be proper and necessary; but, when the local action caused is considerable, it is best—generally speaking—to await the subsidence of the existing irritation before starting a new one. In the local treatment of catarrh, this rule of practice is too often neglected, and a local action due to the medicament is confounded with the disease.

The best time for administering a rectal suppository is at night on retiring, when the patient is not confined to the bed, or to the house. If bed-fast, they may be administered to the patient at any time, consistently with the state of the rectum. When the rectum is full of feces, it is necessary to empty it, and this may be readily accomplished by an enema of warm water.

For convenience in ordering our Suppositories of the various forms and combinations, it is only necessary to specify the numbers; the prices quoted are for One Hundred Suppositories.

They are put up in neat wooden boxes, each containing twenty suppositories, and can readily be forwarded to any destination, by mail or express.

The list of formulae has been prepared with much care and research, having been submitted to several of our most eminent medical authorities, who have very cordially endorsed it, and to whom we are deeply indebted for many valuable suggestions as to doses and combinations. It embraces a great variety of formulae, adapted to almost every symptom or emergency, and the utmost care, exactness and scrupulous attention to detail, so essential in preparing a class of agents containing such potent remedies, are exercised in their manufacture. Each suppository contains the exact amount of drug thoroughly and evenly incorporated throughout the excipient, thus insuring the most prompt and effective action upon the economy.

Our facilities for manufacturing special formulae are unequalled, and any desired combination can be prepared in a few hours, upon the most reasonable terms. Quotations will be gladly furnished upon application.

Those with whom we have no regular correspondence, will please make remittance when sending order; unless this request is complied with, we will be compelled to decline forwarding. This is made imperative, owing to the fact that so many purchasers of small amounts, pay little or no attention to the payment of such accounts. Our prices are very moderate, and the small margin of profit necessitates our insisting upon the above reasonable request.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

Chemists,

PHILADELPHIA.

PRICE LIST AND FORMULÆ

—OF—

SUPPOSITORIES.

Those with whom we have no regular correspondence, will please make remittance when sending order; unless this request is complied with, we will be compelled to decline forwarding. This is made imperative, owing to the fact that so many purchasers of small amounts, pay little or no attention to the payment of such accounts. Our prices are very moderate, and the small margin of profit necessitates our insisting upon the above reasonable request.

ANODYNE.		Price per 100.			Price per 100.
No. 1.—75 cts.			No. 16.—\$1.00.		
Ol. Theobromæ,			Morphinæ Sulph.		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 2.—75 cts.			No. 17.—\$1.60.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	Morphinæ Sulph.		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 3.—75 cts.			No. 18.—\$2.50.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	Morphinæ Sulph.		gr. 1
No. 4.—75 cts.			No. 19.—90 cts.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	Morphinæ Acetat.		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5.—80 cts.			No. 20.—90 cts.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Morphinæ Acetat.		gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
No. 6.—90 cts.			No. 21.—\$1.20.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. 1	Morphinæ Acetat.		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 7.—\$1.20.			No. 22.—\$1.70.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. 2	Morphinæ Acetat.		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 8.—\$1.50.			No. 23.—\$2.70.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. 3	Morphinæ Acetat.		gr. 1
No. 9.—\$1.60.			No. 24.—75 cts.		
Pulv. Opii,		gr. 4	Ext. Belladonnæ,		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
No. 10.—80 cts.			No. 25.—75 cts.		
Aq. Ext. Opii,		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	Ext. Belladonnæ,		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 11.—90 cts.			No. 26.—80 cts.		
Aq. Ext. Opii,		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Ext. Belladonnæ,		gr. 1
No. 12.—\$1.20.			No. 27.—\$1.00.		
Aq. Ext. Opii,		gr. 1	Pulv. Opii,		gr. 1
No. 13.—\$1.50.			Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,		gr. 1
Aq. Ext. Opii,		gr. 2	No. 28.—\$1.30.		
No. 14.—90 cts.			Pulv. Opii,		gr. 2
Morphinæ Sulph.		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Pulv. Ipecacuanhæ,		gr. 2
No. 15.—90 cts.			No. 29.—90 cts.		
Morphinæ Sulph.		gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	Pulv. Opii,		gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
			Ext. Belladonnæ,		gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

Price per 100		Price per 100	
No. 30.—90 cts.		No. 43.—90 cts.	
Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	Ext. Opii,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
		Ext. Cocæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 31.—\$1.30.		No. 44.—\$1.60.	
Pulv. Opii,	gr. 2	Ext. Opii,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. 1
		Ext. Cocæ,	gr. 2
No. 32.—\$1.50		No. 45.—90 cts.	
Pulv. Opii,	gr. 3	Morphinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Atropinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
No. 33.—90 cts.		No. 46.—\$1.80.	
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Morphinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	Atropinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
No. 34.—\$1.30.		No. 47.—\$2.50.	
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. 1	Morphinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Atropinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
No. 35.—\$1.50.		Cocainæ Hydrochlor. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$	No. 48.—\$3.00.	
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	Morphinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 36.—\$1.80.		Atropinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. 2	Cocainæ Hydrochlor. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	No. 49.—\$2.50.	
No. 37.—\$1.80		Morphinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. 2	Atropinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. 1	Cocainæ Hydrochlor. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$
No. 38.—\$2.00.		Ext. Cannabis Indicæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. $2\frac{1}{2}$	No. 50.—\$7.00.	
Ext. Belladonnæ, . . .	gr. 1	Morphinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 39.—\$1.30.		Atropinæ Sulph. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{16}$
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 3	Cocainæ Hydrochlor. . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 40.—\$1.70.		Ext. Cannabis Indicæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 5	No. 51.—\$5.00.	
No. 41.—\$1.50.		Codeinæ,	gr. 1
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 2	Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 1
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. 1	Ext. Cannabis Indicæ, . . .	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 42.—\$1.90.		No. 52.—\$12.00.	
Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 4	Codeinæ,	gr. 2
Aq. Ext. Opii,	gr. 1	Ext. Hyoscyami,	gr. 2
		Ext. Cannabis Indicæ, . . .	gr. 2

No. 53.—\$1.50.		Price per 100.
Ext. Cannabis Indicæ,	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. Hyoscyami,	.	gr. 1
Ext. Cocæ,	.	gr. 2

No. 54.—\$2.50.		
Ext. Cannabis Indicæ,	.	gr. 2
Ext. Hyoscyami,	.	gr. 4
Ext. Cocæ,	.	gr. 5

HYPNOTIC.

No. 55.—\$2.00.		
Chloral Hydrat.	.	gr. 10
Atropinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

No. 56.—\$4.00.		
Chloral Hydrat.	.	gr. 30
Atropinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 57.—\$10.00.		
Urethane,	.	gr. 10

No. 58.—\$14.00.		
Urethane,	.	gr. 15

No. 59.—\$4.00.		
Chloral Hydrat.	.	gr. 15
Camphor Monobromat.	.	gr. 5
Hyoscyamin. Hydrochlor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

No. 60.—\$5.00.		
Chloral Hydrat.	.	gr. 20
Camphor Monobromat.	.	gr. 10
Hyoscyamin. Hydrochlor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$

No. 61.—\$2.50.		
Chloral Hydrat.	.	gr. 15
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$
Atropinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

No. 62.—\$4.00.		
Chloral Hydrat.	.	gr. 20
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Atropinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$

No. 63.—\$2.00.		Price per 100.
Ext. Opil,	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Ext. Cannabis Indicæ,	.	gr. 1
Lupulini,	.	gr. 5
Ext. Hyoscyami,	.	gr. 1

No. 64.—\$2.50.		
Ext. Opil,	.	gr. 1
Ext. Cannabis Indicæ,	.	gr. 2
Lupulini,	.	gr. 15
Ext. Hyoscyami,	.	gr. 2

No. 65.—\$1.80.		
Ext. Cannabis Indicæ,	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Lupulini,	.	gr. 5
Ext. Hyoscyami,	.	gr. 1
Camphor Monobromat.	.	gr. 2

No. 66.—\$2.50.		
Ext. Cannabis Indicæ,	.	gr. 1
Lupulini,	.	gr. 15
Ext. Hyoscyami,	.	gr. 2
Camphor Monobromat.	.	gr. 5

No. 67.—\$9.00.		
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromat.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{100}$
Codeinæ,	.	gr. 1
Lupulini,	.	gr. 5

No. 68.—\$15.00.		
Hyoscinæ Hydrobromat.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{50}$
Codeinæ,	.	gr. 2
Lupulini,	.	gr. 10

ANTISEPTIC.

No. 69.—\$2.50.		
Iodoformi,	.	gr. 2
Thymol,	.	gr. 1
Resorcin.	.	gr. 5

No. 70.—\$6.00.		
Iodoformi,	.	gr. 5
Thymol.	.	gr. 1
Resorcin.	.	gr. 10

		Price per 100.			Price per 100.
No. 71.—\$2.50.			No. 81.—\$1.20.		
Iodoformi,	gr. 5		Iodoformi,	gr. 2	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 10		No. 82.—\$1.40.		
No. 72.—\$3.25.			Iodoformi,	gr. 3	
Iodoformi,	gr. 5		No. 83.—80 cts.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 20		Acid. Boric.	gr. 5	
No. 73.—\$2.25.			ASTRINGENT.		
Acid. Boric.	gr. 5		No. 84.—\$1.20.		
Thymol.	gr. 2		Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	
Ol. Eucalypti,	M. 1		Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2	
No. 74.—\$3.50.			No. 85.—\$1.50.		
Acid. Boric.	gr. 10		Pulv. Opii,	gr. 2	
Thymol.	gr. 1		Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2	
Ol. Eucalypti,	M. 3		No. 86.—\$1.40.		
No. 75.—\$4.00.			Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	
Acid. Benzoic.	gr. 5		Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$		No. 87.—\$1.70.		
Resorcin.	gr. 10		Pulv. Opii,	gr. 2	
No. 76.—\$4.50.			Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	
Acid. Benzoic.	gr. 10		No. 88.—\$1.00.		
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{15}$		Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	
Resorcin.	gr. 10		Plumbi Acetat.	gr. 2	
No. 77.—\$1.80.			No. 89.—\$1.30.		
Napthalini,	gr. 2		Pulv. Opii,	gr. 2	
Sodii Biborat.	gr. 10		Plumbi Acetat.	gr. 2	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$		No. 90.—\$1.00.		
Ol. Eucalypti,	M. 2		Pulv. Opii,	gr. 1	
No. 78.—\$1.80.			Plumbi Acetat.	gr. 5	
Napthalini,	gr. 3		No. 91.—\$1.30.		
Sodii Biborat.	gr. 10		Pulv. Opii,	gr. 2	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$		Plumbi Acetat.	gr. 5	
Ol. Eucalypti,	M. 2		No. 92.—75 cts.		
No. 79.—\$2.25.			Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	
Acid. Salicylic.	gr. 5		Plumbi Acetat.	gr. $1\frac{1}{2}$	
Acid. Boric.	gr. 5		No. 93.—80 cts.		
Thymol,	gr. 2		Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 80.—\$3.00.			Plumbi Acetat.	gr. 3	
Acid. Salicylic.	gr. 10		No. 94.—90 cts.		
Acid. Boric.	gr. 10		Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2	
Thymol.	gr. 5		No. 95.—\$1.10.		
			Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	
			No. 96.—\$1.80.		
			Acid. Tannic.	gr. 10	

o. 97.—80 cts.		Price per 100.
Ext. Stramonii,	gr. 1	
Plumbi Acetat.	gr. 2	

No. 98.—90 cts.		
Ext. Stramonii,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Acid. Tannic,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Plumbi Carbonat.	gr. 1	
Liquor Plumbi Subacetat. . . .	M. 2	
Creasoti,	M. $\frac{1}{2}$	

No. 99.—\$2 00.		
Plumbi Iodidi,	gr. 3	
Ext. Belladonnæ,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	

No. 100.—\$1.20.		
Ext. Stramonii,	gr. 1	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	

No. 101.—\$1.00.		
Ext. Krameriæ,	gr. 3	

No. 102.—\$1.20.		
Ext. Krameriæ,	gr. 5	

No. 103.—\$1.80.		
Ext. Krameriæ,	gr. 10	

No. 104.—\$1.20.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	
Acid. Gallic.	gr. 2	
Ext. Krameriæ,	gr. 1	

No. 105.—\$2.40.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 10	
Ext. Krameriæ,	gr. 5	
Acid. Gallic.	gr. 4	

No. 106.—\$2.00.		
Acid. Gallic.	gr. 2	
Ext. Ergotæ,	gr. 5	
Digitalis,	gr. 1	

No. 107.—\$2.50.		
Acid. Gallic.	gr. 5	
Ext. Ergotæ,	gr. 10	
Digitalis,	gr. 2	

No. 108.—\$2.25.		Price per 100.
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 10	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	

No. 109.—\$3.50.		
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 20	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 10	

No. 110.—\$2.25.		
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 10	
Thymol.	gr. 2	

No. 111.—\$3.50.		
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 20	
Thymol.	gr. 1	

No. 112.—\$2.20.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	
Eucalyptol.	M. 1	
Iodoformi,	gr. 2	

No. 113.—\$3.00.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 20	
Eucalyptol.	M. 2	
Iodoformi,	gr. 5	

No. 114.—\$1.80.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 5	
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 5	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$	

No. 115.—\$2.50.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 10	
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 10	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	

VAGINAL.

No. 116.—\$3.00.		
Iodoformi.	gr. 5	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	

No. 117.—\$4.00.		
Iodoformi.	gr. 10	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	

No. 118.—\$4.00.		
Iodoformi.	gr. 5	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 15	

No. 119.—\$4.50.		Price per 100.
Iodoformi.	.	gr. 5
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 30

No. 120.—\$8.00.		
Copaibæ,	.	gr. 30
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 20
Ol. Caryophylli,	.	M. 1

No. 121.—\$5.00.		
Copaibæ,	.	gr. 15
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 10
Ol. Caryophylli,	.	M. 2

No. 122.—\$5.00.		
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 40
Acid. Boric.	.	gr. 5

No. 123.—\$5.00.		
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 40
Acid. Boric.	.	gr. 10

No. 124.—\$4.00.		
Acid. Salicylic.	.	gr. 10
Acid. Boric.	.	gr. 5
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 20

No. 125.—\$4.50.		
Acid. Salicylic.	.	gr. 15
Acid. Boric.	.	gr. 5
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 20

No. 126.—\$5.00.		
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	.	gr. 20
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 20

No. 127.—\$6.50.		
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	.	gr. 40
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 20

No. 128.—\$3.50.		
Potassii Chlorat.	.	gr. 10
Potassii Bromidi,	.	gr. 15
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 20

No. 129.—\$4.50.		
Potassii Chlorat.	.	gr. 15
Potassii Bromidi,	.	gr. 20
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 30

No. 130.—\$2.00.		Price per 100.
Plumbi Nitrat.	.	gr. 2
Plumbi Acetat.	.	gr. 5

No. 131.—\$2.25.		
Plumbi Nitrat.	.	gr. 5
Plumbi Acetat.	.	gr. 10

No. 132.—\$3.50.		
Bismuthi Subcarb.	.	gr. 10
Plumbi Carbonat.	.	gr. 5
Eucalyptol.	.	M. 2

No. 133.—\$4.00.		
Bismuthi Subcarb.	.	gr. 20
Plumbi Carbonat.	.	gr. 10
Eucalyptol.	.	M. 2

No. 134.—\$3.25.		
Zinci Oxidi,	.	gr. 5
Zinci Sulphocarbonat.	.	gr. 10
Thymol.	.	gr. 2

No. 135.—\$5.00.		
Zinci Oxidi,	.	gr. 10
Zinci Sulphocarbonat.	.	gr. 20
Thymol,	.	gr. 5

No. 136.—\$5.50.		
Resorcin.	.	gr. 5
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	.	gr. 20
Salicini,	.	gr. 10

No. 137.—\$8.00.		
Resorcin.	.	gr. 10
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	.	gr. 30
Salicini,	.	gr. 10

No. 138.—\$9.00.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlorat.	.	gr. 10
Salicini,	.	gr. 20

No. 139.—\$15.00.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlorat.	.	gr. 10
Salicini,	.	gr. 40

URETHRAL.

No. 140.—\$1.20.		Price per 100.
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{3}{10}$	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite,	gr. 1	
Ol. Eucalypti,	M. 1	

No. 141.—\$1.25.		
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite,	gr. $\frac{5}{8}$	
Ol. Eucalypti,	M. 1	

No. 142.—\$1.00.		
Bismuthi Subcarb.	gr. 2	
Plumbi Carb.	gr. 1	

No. 143.—\$1.20.		
Bismuthi Subcarb.	gr. 3	
Plumbi Carb.	gr. 1	

No. 144.—\$1.25.		
Copaibæ,	M. 2	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2	

No. 145.—\$1.60.		
Copaibæ,	M. 3	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 3	

No. 146.—\$1.60.		
Copaibæ,	M. 2	
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 3	

No. 147.—\$2.00.		
Copaibæ,	M. 3	
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 5	

No. 148.—90 cts.		
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite,	gr. 1	
Potassii Chlorat.	gr. 1	

No. 149.—\$1.20.		
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite,	gr. 2	
Potassii Chlorat.	gr. 3	

No. 150.—\$1.80.		
Hydrastini,	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Salicini,	gr. 2	

No. 151.—\$2.50.		
Hydrastini,	gr. 1	
Salicini,	gr. 3	

No. 152.—\$1.80.

Price per 100

Salicini,	gr. 2
Copaibæ,	M. 2
Ol. Cubebæ,	M. 1

No. 153.—\$1.90.

Salicini,	gr. 3
Copaibæ,	M. 2
Ol. Cubebæ,	M. 1

No. 154.—90 cts.

Zinci Sulph.	gr. 1
Cupri Sulph.	gr. 1

No. 155.—90 cts.

Zinci Sulph.	gr. 3
Cupri Sulph.	gr. 1

No. 156.—\$1.50.

Iodoformi.	gr. 2
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 1
Thymol.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 157.—\$1.60.

Iodoformi.	gr. 2
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2
Thymol.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

AURAL.**No. 158.—75 cts.**

Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 1
Acid. Benzoic.	gr. 1

No. 159.—90 cts.

Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 2
Acid. Benzoic.	gr. 1

No. 160.—\$1.20.

Iodoformi.	gr. 1
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2

No. 161.—\$1.00

Iodoformi.	gr. 1
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 3

No. 162.—60 cts.

Acid. Boric.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 1

		Price per 100.			Price per 100.
No. 163.—70 cts.			No. 175.—\$1.50.		
Acid. Boric.	gr. 1		Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2		Atropinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	
No. 164.—60 cts.			No. 176.—\$3.50.		
Zinci Sulphocarbolat.	gr. 1		Cocainæ Hydrochlorat.	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	
Zinci Sulph.	gr. 1		Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	
No. 165.—65 cts.			No. 177.—\$14.00.		
Zinci Sulphocarbolat.	gr. 2		Cocainæ Hydrochlorat.	gr. 1	
Zinci Sulph.	gr. 1		Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 166.—75 cts.			No. 178.—\$3.30.		
Hydrarg. Oxidi Flavi.	gr. 1		Cocainæ Hydrochlorat.	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	
No. 167.—\$1.00.			Potassii Chlorat.	gr. 1	
Hydrarg. Oxidi Flavi.	gr. 3		No. 179.—\$12.00.		
No. 168.—65 cts.			Cocainæ Hydrochlorat.	gr. 1	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$		Potassii Chlorat.	gr. 3	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite.	gr. 1		No. 180.—80 cts.		
No. 169.—70 cts.			Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$		Acid. Tannic.	gr. 1	
Hydrarg. Chlor. Mite.	gr. 2		No. 181.—\$1.50.		
No. 170.—75 cts.			Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Acid. Salicylic.	gr. 1		Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2	
Acid. Boric.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		No. 182.—\$7.00.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 1		Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$	
No. 171.—90 cts.			Atropinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{10}$	
Acid. Salicylic.	gr. 2		Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Acid. Boric.	gr. 1		NASAL.		
Acid. Tannic.	gr. 2		No. 183.—90 cts.		
No. 172.—\$1.20.			Potassii Chlorat.	gr. 2	
Thymol.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$		Thymol.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Eucalyptol.	M. 1		No. 184.—90 cts.		
Chloral Hydrat.	gr. 1		Potassii Chlorat.	gr. 3	
No. 173.—\$1.80.			Thymol.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	
Thymol.	gr. 1		No. 185.—\$1.00.		
Eucalyptol.	M. 2		Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 1	
Chloral Hydrat.	gr. 1		Eucalyptol.	M. 1	
No. 174.—90 cts.			No. 186.—\$1.60.		
Morphinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{8}$		Bismuthi Subnitrat.	gr. 3	
Atropinæ Sulph.	gr. $\frac{1}{20}$		Eucalyptol.	M. 1	
			No. 187.—\$1.20.		
			Iodoformi.	gr. 1	
			Thymol.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$	

No. 188.—\$1.00.		Price per 100.
Iodoformi.	.	gr. 1
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 2

No. 189.—\$1.20.		
Iodoformi.	.	gr. 2
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. 2

No. 190.—60 cts.		
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$
Potassii Chlorat.	.	gr. 1

No. 191.—65 cts.		
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{25}$
Potassii Chlorat.	.	gr. 2

No. 192.—90 cts.		
Acid. Boric.	.	gr. 1
Sodii Biborat.	.	gr. 2
Thymol.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 193.—\$1.10.		
Acid. Boric.	.	gr. 1
Sodii Biborat.	.	gr. 2
Thymol	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 194.—\$1.00.		
Acid. Benzoic.	.	gr. 1
Iodoformi.	.	gr. 1
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{30}$

No. 195.—\$4.00.		
Acid. Benzoic.	.	gr. 2
Iodoformi.	.	gr. 1
Hydrarg. Chlor. Cor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Cocainæ Hydrochlorat.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 196.—\$12.00.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. 1

No. 197.—\$3.50.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$

No. 198.—\$12.00.		Price per 100.
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. 1
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 199.—\$3.50.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
Atropinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$

No. 200.—\$12.00.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. 1
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Atropinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{200}$

No. 201.—\$3.50.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Eucalyptol.	.	M. 1
Thymol.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$

No. 202.—\$12.00.		
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. 1
Eucalyptol.	.	M. 2
Thymol.	.	gr. 1

No. 203.—90 cts.		
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{3}$
Zinci Oxidi,	.	gr. 2

No. 204.—\$1.60.		
Morphinæ Sulph.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{2}$
Zinci Oxidi,	.	gr. 1
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	.	gr. 2

No. 205.—\$4.20.		
Bismuthi Subnitrat.	.	gr. 3
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

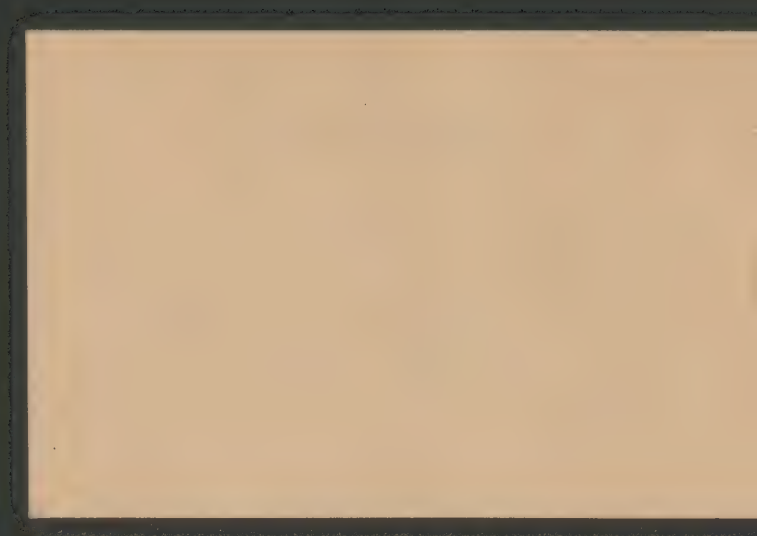
No. 206.—\$4.25.		
Acid. Tannic.	.	gr. ij
Iodoformi.	.	gr. 1
Cocainæ Hydrochlor.	.	gr. $\frac{1}{4}$

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,
PHILADELPHIA.

ERRATUM.

Formula No. 193 should read,

Acid. Boric.,	.	.	gr. 2
Sodii Biborat.,	.	.	gr. 3
Thymol,	.	.	gr. 1



WINE OF TAR.

Formula of Prof. SAMUEL JACKSON, late professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, University of Pennsylvania.

The formula for the Wine of Tar, together with the method by which the best product can be obtained, was furnished us quite thirty years since, by Dr. SAMUEL JACKSON, a celebrated Professor in the University of Pennsylvania Medical College. He prescribed it largely, either alone, or in combination, in every case of Pulmonary disease—in phthisis, chronic bronchitis, and the catarrhs of the broncho-pulmonary tract. He also, gave it freely, and with much success, in the catarrhal affections of the mucous membranes in general, and especially, besides the pulmonary—in those of the genito-urinary passages.

Dr. Jackson's success in the use of this remedy, induced some of the most eminent practitioners of the time—amongst whom we particularly remember, Professor WILLIAM PEPPER and Dr. WILLIAM W. GERHARD—to begin its employment in the same affections, and they had equally good results. Notwithstanding the remarkable success achieved by the Wine of Tar, newer and more popular—if less efficient remedies, for a time displaced it, but, in the course of those revolutions of professional favor, by no means uncommon, it has again assumed its rightful place as a remedy. The recent developments in the pathogeny of phthisis, and in the therapeutics of catarrhal affections, have demonstrated the utility of remedies possessed of the antiseptic powers, and the stimulating and nutritive properties of the Wine of Tar, as made by us.

In a complexus of symptoms, by no means rare—bronchial and stomachal catarrh combined—the Wine of Tar has special efficacy; it moderates the cough, promotes expectoration, and, at the same time, allays nausea, and increases appetite and digestive power. Practical physicians need hardly be told, how ordinary cough remedies and expectorants fail under such circumstances; the agents that *relieve* the cough, *disorder* the stomach. It is a misfortune of the action of most remedies used against cough, that they are apt to distress the stomach, and impair the appetite. As, in all cases of chronic cough, it is of vital importance to maintain the nutrition, the value of a remedy acting as our Wine of Tar, can be readily appreciated.

There is another class of cases, in which the Wine of Tar is capable of effecting very great relief;—cases of bronchitis, in which there is coincident catarrh of the urinary passages. In the latter affections alone, whether examples of pyonephrosis, or vesical catarrh, it must be ranked amongst the most efficient remedies. In irritability of the bladder, and in some instances of urinary incontinence, requiring the exhibition of a stimulating remedy, it may be expected to do good.

When the inhalation of the vapor of Tar is indicated, our Wine of Tar will be found the most effective and agreeable way to administer it, either with an atomizer, or by an inhaler.

DIRECTIONS.

As an Expectorant, the adult dose is a dessertspoonful every three or four hours. As a Tonic, take a tablespoonful an hour before meals, the physician graduating the dose for children, according to age. Some practitioners, claiming that the gradual increase of the dose is an advantage, prescribe double the above dose to patients who have already taken it, for a considerable time.

Price, per dozen pints, - - \$4.00.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.

CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Fluid Extract of Ergot.

In presenting to the Medical Profession our Fluid Extract of Ergot, we fully realize the responsibility assumed, in making the representations we do in regard to our preparation.

No article in the *Materia Medica* has so often disappointed the practitioner, and scarcely any drug is more susceptible of change, deterioration, and in time, to become entirely inert. We have hesitated to ask the unconditional endorsement of the Profession, until we had fully demonstrated for ourselves, the value of the Fluid Extract we make, but, after nearly ten years continued evidence of its successful use in the hands of medical men throughout the country, during which time, we have manufactured many thousands of pounds, we confidently claim for it, a value and efficacy superior to any other preparation of this drug.

The menstruum used, is that best adapted for extracting all the active matter, and retaining its full power. Each minim represents one grain of the freshly powdered drug. It is entirely free from acid, and can be used subcutaneously, without irritation in most cases, having in this respect, a great advantage over the watery solutions, which decompose very rapidly. Our menstruum is simply Water, Alcohol and Glycerine, no heat whatever being used in its manufacture. Since adopting this formula, a number of valuable papers from foreign authorities have endorsed our views. Our large operations and long experience enable us to select the choicest importations of Ergot as offered, thus insuring material of unexceptionable quality. It will always give us pleasure, to send samples to any member of the Profession who may desire to test its value, or confirm our representations, by experiment in private practice, or in institutions with which he may be connected.

Our list of Fluid Extracts embraces all those generally manufactured. We claim for them, careful selection of Crude Material, intelligent and accurate manipulation, and conscientious exactness in every detail. Complete lists will be furnished upon application.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER.

CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Spencer's Chloramine Pastilles

For the cure of Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Cough, and other Derangements of the Breathing Tubes and Lungs.

These are absolutely, the most pleasant and efficacious Pastilles yet introduced, for the relief of the various disorders of the respiratory organs, induced by the changeableness of the climate.

As the name implies, the principal ingredient of these Pastilles is Muriate of Ammonia, which is itself a valuable remedy for the cure of many bronchial affections, and is here associated with other medicines, having a powerful calmative influence, over the mucous membrane of the respiratory tubes, thereby adding effectiveness to the Pastilles, and extending their range of usefulness.

Influenza, Hoarseness, Soreness of Throat, or any irritation of the throat arising from cold, will almost invariably be relieved by the use of a few of the Tablets.

For clearing and strengthening the voice, they will be found very serviceable.

DIRECTIONS.—Allow one of the Tablets at a time, to dissolve slowly in the mouth, taking from eight to twelve during twenty-four hours.

The Spencer Chloramine Pastilles were largely prescribed by Physicians, a few years since, in Philadelphia and vicinity, the speedy relief from their use giving them greater popularity, wherever known, than any lozenge prepared, for Coughs, Colds, Inflammation of the mucous membranes, etc., etc.

Doctors and patients have united in commendation of their effect. In our judgment, the combination is an improvement upon the ingredients in Jackson's Ammonia Lozenges. The formula was devised, we understand, by Mr. Lenher, an Operative Chemist, held in high esteem in this city, for many years; certainly, he has united, most judiciously, Chloride of Ammonium and Chloride of Potassium, Extracts of Dulcamara and Hyoscyamus, as calmative anodynes, the pectoral Balsams, Tolu and Peru, with Senega, Squills and a minimum of Ipecac. In fact, we think more highly of it, than any prescription known to us, our long experience making us familiar with the composition of all this class of remedies.

We have no hesitation in endorsing it unreservedly, as likely to prove of more immediate benefit, than any of the popular cough remedies, being free from any of the many objections attending the use of Syrups and Lozenges, that so often derange the digestive organs, nauseate, and destroy the appetite, the effect in these cases, being due, usually, to an excess of morphia, tartar emetic or both, doing harm rather than good.

Owing to Mr. Spencer relinquishing the drug business, and the death of Mr. Lenher, we were induced to purchase the formula and right to manufacture, our appliances and experience enabling us to prepare these Pastilles, so as to prove more permanent, than when manufactured by former proprietors.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,
CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

COMPRESSED LOZENGES

OF THE

UNITED STATES PHARMACOPŒIA,

BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA,

LONDON THROAT HOSPITAL, (Dr. Morell Mackenzie)

AND

UNOFFICIAL FORMULÆ.

The kind favor and cordial endorsement, extended by the Drug Trade and Medical Men to our Compressed Pills, Compressed Tablets and Compressed Hypodermic Tablets, have induced us to extend our line, and to manufacture the above class of preparations, which are in more general popular demand than almost any other, containing active medicinal ingredients. We do not desire that this series of preparations, as prepared by us, shall be confused with the numerous confections and pasty mixtures, so much in vogue. Our Lozenges are intended, strictly and exclusively, for medicinal purposes. They embrace all those authorized by the United States Pharmacopœia, British Pharmacopœia, the London Hospital for Diseases of the Throat, and a number of unofficial combinations that have long been recognized by the profession, as almost standard remedial agents, as well as having a wide-spread and popular demand. Our novel and peculiar process of compressing from perfectly dry powders, insures permanency and freedom from atmospheric influences, so apt to affect and render unsightly, these preparations, as generally manufactured; this, together with the perfection of our machinery, enables us to produce a Lozenge of exact weight, accuracy of dose, beauty of finish, and thorough admixture of active medicinal ingredients, which must commend them to all, and supply a want long felt. We feel assured from the favor already evinced, wherever we have shown our Lozenges, they will receive the cordial endorsement of the profession, and consumers generally.

Price List, with formula, will be sent by mail to those who desire it.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

CHEMISTS,

PHILADELPHIA.

Price-List of Soluble Compressed HYPODERMIC TABLETS.

The following formulæ and combinations embrace all those in general request. Others will be added, as the demands of the profession warrant their manufacture.

We claim for our Hypodermic Tablets:

Absolute accuracy of dose.

Ready and entire solubility.

Perfect preservation of the drug.

Their convenience and utility will at once be apparent on examination.



EXACT SIZE OF TUBE.

Per case of 10 tubes or 200 tablets.

<p>No. 1 Morphine Sulphas 1-2 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, \$2.50</p> <p>" 2 Morphine Sulphas 1-3 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 3 Morphine Sulphas 1-4 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 4 Morphine Sulphas 1-6 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 5 Morphine Sulphas 1-8 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 6 Morphine Sulphas 1-12 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 7 Morphine Sulphas 1-2 grain, Atropine Sulphas 1-100 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.50</p> <p>" 8 Morphine Sulphas 1-3 grain, Atropine Sulphas 1-120 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 9 Morphine Sulphas 1-4 grain, Atropine Sulphas 1-150 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 10 Morphine Sulphas 1-6 grain, Atropine Sulphas 1-180 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 11 Morphine Sulphas 1-8 grain, Atropine Sulphas 1-200 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 12 Morphine Sulphas 1-12 grain, Atropine Sulphas 1-250 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 13 Atropine Sulphas 1-60 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 14 Atropine Sulphas 1-100 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 15 Atropine Sulphas 1-150 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 16 Strychnine Sulphas 1-60 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 17 Strychnine Sulphas 1-100 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 18 Strychnine Sulphas 1-150 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 19 Apomorphia Mur. 1-10 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-8 grain, 3.00</p>	<p>No. 20 Apomorphia Mur. 1-20 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-8 grain, \$2.00</p> <p>" 21 Pilocarpin Mur. 1-4 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 5.00</p> <p>" 22 Pilocarpin Mur. 1-8 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 3.00</p> <p>" 23 Pilocarpin Mur. 1-20 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 24 Pilocarpin Mur. 1-2 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 9.00</p> <p>" 25 Pilocarpin Mur. 1-3 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 6.50</p> <p>" 26 Pilocarpin Mur. 1-10 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.50</p> <p>" 27 Aconitia 1-60 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 3.00</p> <p>" 28 Aconitia 1-130 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 29 Aconitia 1-260 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 30 Morph. Bi-Meconas 1-3 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 3.00</p> <p>" 31 Morph. Bi-Meconas 1-4 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.50</p> <p>" 32 Morph. Bi-Meconas 1-6 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 33 Morph. Bi-Meconas 1-8 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.00</p> <p>" 34 Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros. 1-30 gr., Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 35 Hydrarg. Chlor. Corros. 1-60 gr., Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 36 Digitalin 1-100 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 37 Atropine Sulphas 1-200 grain, Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 1.50</p> <p>" 38 Cocaine Hydrochlor. 1-6 gr., Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 3.50</p> <p>" 39 Cocaine Hydrochlor. 1-8 gr., Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 3.00</p> <p>" 40 Cocaine Hydrochlor. 1-10 gr., Sodæ Sulphas 1-4 grain, 2.50</p>
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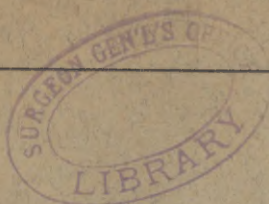
They are put up in Cylindrical Tubes, convenient for carrying in Hypodermic or Pocket Case, ten Tubes in a box, with twenty tablets in each Tube.

NOTE.—It will only be necessary in ordering, to specify the Numbers as above. These Tablets will be sent by mail, on receipt of the proper amount.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,

CHEMISTS.

PHILADELPHIA.



— THE —
Model Vaccine Propagating Establishment
OF THE UNITED STATES.

BOVINE VIRUS.

WE take pleasure in advising Physicians and Druggists, that we have recently organized on a very extensive scale, a VACCINE PROPAGATING ESTABLISHMENT in Chester County, and are now prepared to furnish bovine virus of the highest quality, from Lymph obtained for us by Dr. Chas. E. Sajous, of this city, from the Belgian Government Bureau of Vaccination, and School of Veterinary Medicine, having assured ourselves after an extended inquiry, that the best virus was cultivated in Belgium.

An exhaustive pamphlet on Bovine Virus, its production and preservation, with a comparison of the respective merits of Bovine and Humanized Lymph, containing, also, a description of our Vaccine Farm, will be sent by mail to those who desire it.

We particularly recommend the use of IVORY POINTS in preference to Quill Slips, as experience has proven the results from the former to be much more satisfactory. We are prepared, however, to supply the latter when desired. Our points will remain active for *three weeks*, if kept in a cool dry place, after which time we will not guarantee them. We will replace with other virus, all vaccine points which fail in primary vaccinations, when used within the time mentioned above, but not, if used after that lapse of time.

PRICE-LIST.

Ten Ivory Points, (in vial),	- - -	\$1.00
Single Points, each,	- - - -	.20
Vaccinators, each,	- - - -	.60

A liberal discount to dealers.

The above will be sent by mail on receipt of the proper amount.

JOHN WYETH & BROTHER,
PHILADELPHIA.